

FOR THE EAGLE.

A Collation of News from
All Over the World.Feast of Political, Commercial
and General Intelligence
for Eagle Readers.

Cold-Blooded Murder.
Mrs. Foley, a widow aged 65 years, and her unmarried daughter, Fanny, aged 40, were found murdered in their home near Liberty, Mo., early Wednesday morning. No motive for the crime is known. The bodies of the women were found in a room, the door of which had been fastened from the inside. The bodies were found in a room, the door of which had been fastened from the inside. The bodies were found in a room, the door of which had been fastened from the inside.

AUSTRALIA'S GOLD YIELD.
Production of Victoria for 1900 Will Be About 75,000 Ounces.
Consolidated General Manager writes to the Department of State from Melbourne on Sept. 30. For the first nine months of the current year the mine received only 152,229 ounces of gold from Western Australia, against 190,019 last year, a decrease of \$3,000,000. Victoria has, up to the present time, supplied 59,320 ounces, against 52,570 for the corresponding period of 1899, and if the same rate of increase is continued the production of the colony for 1900 will be about 75,000 ounces. Imports of gold from New Zealand and Tasmania show large increases, but much less has been received from South Australia.

MAIMOTH SWINDLE EXPOSED.
Gotham Police Unearth a Gang Who Have Been Fleecing the Public.
The New York police have unearthed the most extensive gang of swindlers the city has ever known. There are over fifty men implicated, and their method was to buy up business houses whose financial rating was good, and then float thousands of dollars of worthless paper on the public. Their territory extended all over the land and embraced all kinds of business. They had agents in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal cities of the country. The recent attempt of a young girl to commit suicide because she was compelled to pass worthless checks led to the first general exposure of the gang.

Strange Death of F. W. Curry.
E. W. Curry, chairman of the Iowa Democratic State Committee, died Wednesday at the Savary Hotel in Des Moines. His death was caused by blood poisoning due, it is alleged, to injuries received while being initiated into the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks about four weeks ago, in the lodge-room in that city. This fact was kept secret at the urgent request of Mr. Curry during his illness, but Wednesday night became the general topic of conversation. Mrs. Curry is prostrated and the physicians will not allow her to be seen. Mr. Curry, before his death, urged his wife and friends to hush up the matter, and insisted that they make no attempt to cause the lodge any embarrassment.

Stricken at Prayer.
Mrs. Mary B. Stevens, chaplain of the Grand Lodge, Daughters of Hibernia, of Illinois, while holding the opening devotional exercises before the lodge in the Senate chamber at Springfield, Ill., Wednesday morning, was stricken with heart failure and died within ten minutes. Mrs. Stevens was a prominent member of the lodge and well known throughout the State. Her husband is a leading merchant in Yale. Both sessions of the Grand Lodge adjourned for the day.

Appeal to Americans.
The Provisional Government of the Cuban rebel republic, through its delegation in New York, has sent to the Ministers in Washington of the different Spanish-American Republics an appeal addressed "to the republics of Latin America," for transmission to their respective governments. The appeal is signed by Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, president, and Rafael M. Portuondo, secretary of foreign affairs.

Grand Military Display.
A Washington dispatch says that the inauguration of William McKinley will be made the occasion of the greatest military display since the grand review at the close of the civil war. Every State in the Union is preparing to send a large delegation of militia to take part in the big military parade.

Mexicans Terror Stricken.
The people of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, are terror-stricken over the ravages made by a contagious fever which has, by some physicians, been diagnosed as yellow fever. During the month of October there were 880 deaths reported from the fever throughout the State. People are fleeing from their homes.

Bull News from Spain.
The Spanish Government loan of 250,000,000 pesetas has been greatly oversubscribed. The sum of 250,000,000 pesetas has already been subscribed, and reports from prominent towns in the provinces have still to come in.

Sixty-two Horses Burned.
Fire caused by an overloaded stove destroyed the barn of the Ira J. Mix Trust for Companies, Chicago, involving a property loss of \$100,000 and snuffing sixty-two horses.

Greater New York Charter.
The draft of the charter for Greater New York will be handed over to the commission by Dec. 2. The tentative draft, as prepared by former Corporation Counsel William C. Dewart, of Brooklyn, is still under consideration, several chapters remaining to be disposed of.

Disruptive Fire in Pittsburgh.
Fire in the wholesale grocery house of Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co., at Pittsburgh, completely gutted the third floor of the building and the lower floors were so saturated with water that the stock was ruined, entailing a loss of \$100,000; fully covered by insurance.

LUCY PARSONS' IRATE.

Led from the Stage During a Wild Harangue in Chicago.
While Lucy Parsons was approaching a climax in an incendiary speech at the West Tenth Street Tabor Hall, Chicago, where the ninth annual commemoration of the anniversary of the hanging of the anarchists was held Wednesday night, she was led from the stage by Capt. Wheeler of the Maxwell street police station. She had just been calling Gary, Grinnell, and O'Leary murderers when she felt Capt. Wheeler's strong grasp. Pulling away from him she was just about to continue, but was pushed forcibly from the stage and later took a seat in the audience. The large crowd present was enraged at the interruption of the police, and with cries of "Forward!" started to make a move toward the stage, but no one wanted to take the initiative and the excitement soon subsided. L. Oliver, of Maywood, was the first speaker on the program. He eulogized the dead anarchists, Parsons, Spies, Engel, and Fischer, Harry Most, the terror of New York, was to have spoken next, but his train had been delayed, and Mrs. Parsons' effort was welcomed to fill the gap. Most arrived about 11 o'clock and spoke until midnight, but was usually moderate in his utterances. Many plain-clothes detectives were in the hall, constantly on the alert, but with the exception of the Parsons incident no great excitement was aroused.

WAR SHIP TEXAS A FAILURE.

Investigation Shows that the Leviathan Is Not Seaworthy.
The inquiry which is proceeding at the New York navy yard behind closed doors into the circumstances under which the Texas sank at her dock recently, it is reported at Washington, has brought to light a further startling structural weakness in the ship. It was noted with surprise that the telegraphic reports of the sinking of the Texas showed one engine-room tilted through the watertight doors closing it off from the adjoining engine-room. This led to investigation, and it has been found that the bulkheads separating the ship into supposed watertight compartments are so light they spring under the pressure of water, and cause great leaks. Although the magazine is separated from the engine-rooms by a continuous bulkhead without a door opening, it was soon filled by the water which ran around the edges and through the seams of the metal. A naval expert is authority for the statement that the Texas sank at her dock because it did not at sea the vessel would surely have foundered, owing to the failure of the bulkheads and doors.

INDIAN SERVICE ESTIMATES.

Department Calls for an Appropriation of \$7,200,000.
The estimates for the entire Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, to be submitted to Congress at the opening of the session, call for an appropriation of \$7,200,000 in round numbers. This is \$100,000 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The increase is due to the policy of the government adopted at the last session of Congress to gradually abolish contract Indian schools and place all Indian schools absolutely under government control. One-half of the number of Indian pupils are now attending contract schools, but all are required to be in regular government schools within twelve months from the end of the present fiscal year. The additional expenditure is further necessitated by the increase of 1,000 pupils a year, as estimated by the Indian bureau. Of the total estimates the detailed items of expenses for the support of schools and for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations with various tribes make up \$5,000,000.

Convicts Who Have a Good Time.
A New York dispatch says: The Kings County Penitentiary, in which many Western Federal prisoners are incarcerated, is getting a reputation as a well-conducted club. The prisoners constitute the membership of the club, and the keepers attend to such matters as club attendance usually do. Convicts are allowed to receive food from friends. They can have all stores with which to prepare the food, and can sing a little song to themselves while cooking. As a result, 888 convicts have a banquet every day, and they make the air hum with merriment while preparing it. The dry bread furnished by the prison is used to stuff ducks and turkeys and the water to make hot coffee. It used to be the rule prisoners couldn't talk to each other, but now they talk back to their keepers. If a convict, for instance, doesn't like an order he says to his keeper: "Go soak your head." The black cell has been abolished. Punishment now inflicts only mild rebukes and occasional instances of solitary confinement. If a prisoner is caught in the act of throwing something at a keeper he is told never to do it again. The keepers are expecting an order that outside windows and doors must be left open for purposes of ventilation.

Work for Financiers.
Washington dispatch: During the last session of Congress Representative Heatwole, of Minnesota, introduced a resolution providing for a non-partisan currency commission. By its terms the President should appoint nine citizens, eminent in trade, political economy and banking, to act with the Comptroller of Currency as a commission of experts to offer recommendations for needed changes in "our present inadequate banking and currency system," and to report its recommendations to Congress. This resolution, it is said, may be pressed during the coming session of Congress, especially in view of the fact that considerable discussion has been engendered as to currency legislation in the next Congress. It is known that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, to whom the Heatwole resolution was referred, was not favorably impressed with it, because the committee believed itself competent to devise a satisfactory currency scheme. As nothing was accomplished in the last session, it is now possible that a currency commission may be looked upon with favor, especially as the prospect of definite financial legislation is somewhat remote.

One of the Electors for Bryan.
The official count of Kentucky's vote shows one of the electors will be a Democrat. Cash, the first elector, and Republican, for McKinley and Hobart, has 218,054 votes. Smith, the highest of the Bryan and Sewall electors, has 217,760, and defeats the lowest McKinley elector. McKinley's plurality is 258, taking the two highest votes.

Miss Howard Married.
A cablegram announces that Miss Anne Howard was married in London Thursday to Walter Parrott. She was the affianced bride of Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, when he was stricken down by the assassin Prendergast.

Pastor Weeds Out His Flock.
The Lincoln Park Baptist congregation has just moved into one of the finest church edifices in Cincinnati. Its pastor

is Rev. G. R. Robbins, who announced Monday that 119 members of his flock had just been dropped from the church rolls. Previous to this action the congregation numbered 721 members. Dr. Robbins in speaking of the matter, said: "Our membership needed a pruning down. There were different reasons for our action. Some of our members had become too worldly, others were not exactly the church members they should have been. We have now got the membership down to a spiritual basis."

WRIGHT LAW IS VALID.

Constitutionality of the Irrigation Statute is Upheld.
The United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law of California and overruling the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the California district, which was against the law's validity. The case in which the opinion was rendered was that of the Fall Brook Irrigation Company vs. Maria King Bragg. It has attracted widespread interest throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States because of its importance to the material interests of the entire arid belt, and in the central West and East the suit gained prominence through the fact that ex-President Harrison was of counsel who argued the case before the Supreme Court, whose decision has been awaited for months, having been pending a considerable part of the preceding term of the court. Justice Peckham delivered the court's decision. He departed from the usual custom of the justices, in that he did not read the opinion on which the court based its conclusion, but simply announced that it had decided to uphold the law. The importance of the decision is not confined to the State of California, but affects the irrigation interests of the entire semi-arid region, many of the States of which have adopted the law. The case also involved the broad constitutional question of the right of taxation and the taking of private property without due process of law. Most of the irrigation districts have out large bond issues which are affected by the decision.

W. C. T. U. AFTER THE TURK.

Message Sent to Cleveland—Want Satisfaction for Harpoot Outrages.
The W. C. T. U. in annual convention at St. Louis, has sent the following message to President Cleveland: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in national convention assembled, and representing 300,000 American women, is indignant at the outrages committed by the Turkish soldiers and mob on fifteen of our honored American fellow citizens at Harpoot, whose homes and property, to the extent of \$100,000, have been plundered and destroyed. We protest against the delay which has allowed more than a year to pass without securing any indemnity for this outrage, or the punishment of any of the guilty parties, and we respectfully urge that immediate and effective steps be taken to vindicate the rights of American citizens in Turkey. We further urge the co-operation of our government in every possible way with the powers of Europe in bringing to an end the reign of bloodshed and outrage in Turkey, which is a disgrace and a menace to our common civilization."

Into the Ice Waters.
The tug L. B. Johnson tripped on the towline of the steamer V. H. Ketchum and was sunk near the mouth of the Chicago harbor Friday morning. Her crew of five men were thrown into the water and narrowly escaped death. They were rescued after a long battle with the icy waves, nearly frozen and thoroughly exhausted. They were the regular crew of the tug T. T. Morford, and were only in the T. T. temporarily, while the Morford was undergoing minor repairs.

Oranges Raised in Arkansas.
An orange raised on the farm of Samuel Keller, two miles south of Eureka Springs, Ark., is destined for a grocery store, is attracting considerable attention. It is of average size, fully matured and equal in flavor to a Florida sweet or a California navel. Cherries blossomed at Eureka Springs in October, strawberries ripened in the open air last week, and the red and green apples are half grown and pears are now in bloom.

Figures from Wyoming.
The Democratic Convention has complete unofficial returns from all counties in Wyoming except Big Horn, showing the following vote: Republican electors—Brittain, 9,535; Howell, 9,502; Malloy, 9,547. Democratic electors—Vanmeter, 9,605; Martin, 9,573; Quadey, 9,555. The committee has returns from twelve precincts in Big Horn County. These give the Bryan electors 29 majority.

Austria to Ask Treaty Changes.
London Cable: Austria's Home correspondence is assured that a note of the Bismarckian disclosures Austria will propose a new clause to the drebbund treaties to counteract the effect of secret treaties.

Rural Free Delivery.
Rural free delivery has been established at Sun Prairie, in Dane County, Wis. The experiment will be tried with four carriers there.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 21c to 22c; broom corn, common red tip to fine brush, 3c to 5c per pound.

THE PLUM CRICK FLEVEN.

Plum Crick nater her a 'leven' but it wasn't any more; they could swipe the other 'levens—never even let 'em score. When they done the Plum Crick fellers without turnin' in of a hair—Every team they ever tackled they had beat 'em fair an' square. Shorry Johnson was the cap'n, the nater work for 'em man Smith. Bin a cowboy down in Texas, 'bout 't do to monkey with—He 'swept out of 'low an' 'chuck' like a story in a half. An' he nater hunt the center like a hungry, suckin' cat. Red 'Arner' was the quarter—he had allow fived out West; Tally he was a bit a better'n the butcher done the rest. Then Evans was their fall back, an' he was mighty hard to beat. An' the half backs they was speedy when they're in their 'suckle' feet. All in all, the Plum Crick 'leven was a dog'nab'd gamey set. Tally 'twas all day Sunday, an' 'twas never over. They's so used to breakin' 'em, they was a bit 'kicked' by 'em. They could scrimmage 'cross 'em, an' they was fresh at kickin' goals. Arner swiped all the 'levens they was playin' on the 'crick. They concluded that they'd ought to teach a college team some tricks. What was college fellers good for, 'cept it was for 'gravin' 'em? Plum Crick couldn't help but 'suckle' 'em, an' 'twas all day Sunday, an' 'twas never over. So they got a game Thanks-givin' with a college they'd bought some black an' blue silk ribbin' for their friends, an' they was a bit 'kicked' by 'em. Plum Crick couldn't help but 'suckle' 'em, an' 'twas all day Sunday, an' 'twas never over. Every feller in the 'leven took a turn in 'suckin' 'em. They decided that some ev'n' in 't'at their schoolin' was to blame. An' they 'grew' among each other that they'd go away for 't'at. An' the fellers bought some peanuts, an' some pepper-mints to crunch.

THANKSGIVING SONNET.

To God give thanks: From every hill and plain
The fruits of autumn crown the dying year.
The granaries are filled with harvest near
As if regretful for her shortened reign—
The harvest of the year revolves again—
The wine of life is in the atmosphere.
For those to whom health holds her challenge clear,
And healing comes from breath of ripened grain.
Now 'ere the early decorated land
The granaries are filled from base to brim:
The frost-sword strews the leaves on every hand
In contrast with the sunbeams' raptures dim.
And heard throughout earth's scenes of beauty grand
The grateful tollers chant their harvest hymn.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Origin of the Custom Antecedent by the Feast of the Tabernacles.
It must go back farther than our Pilgrim forefathers to find the origin of Thanksgiving. It is no doubt antecedent by the Feast of Tabernacles, or the Ingathering of the Year, a celebration conducted by the ancient Hebrews, and known later as the festival called Harvest Home. This was established as an expression of religious faith, in a spirit of thankfulness for the harvest.

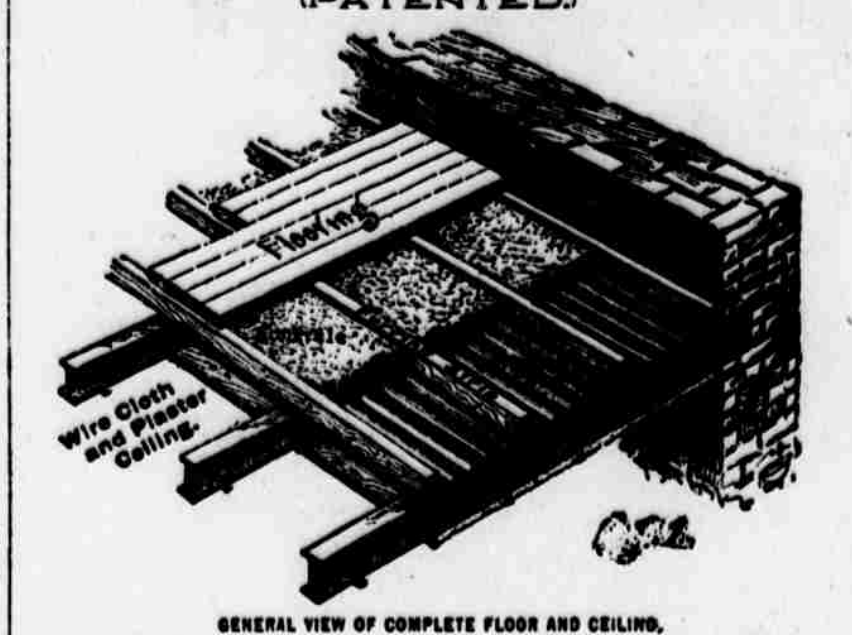
Our forefathers moved the English Governor of the American colonies to issue a proclamation in the fullness of his gratitude for a plentiful harvest, and we date our Thanksgiving from that month of Indian summer, 1621, when Governor Bradford gave the day its first significance for thankfulness and good cheer.

"Our harvests being gotten in," says Edward Winslow, "our Governor sent four men fowling, so that we might rejoice together. The four men in one day killed as much fowl as with a little help would serve the company nearly a week. At which time, among other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming among us, among the rest their greatest king Massasoit, with some ninety men who for three days we entertained and feasted, who went out and shot wild fowl, which they brought and planted and bestowed on our Governor and on the captain, Miles Standish, and others. And although it is not always so plentiful with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish our partakers of our plenty."

The living of these pioneers was by no means devoid of luxuries. Turkeys of the wild variety, which we are told often weighed as much as sixty pounds, and wild geese as fat as butter, with nearly 200 different sorts of fish, including clams, oysters and other shellfish, gave them an excellent market at their own doors. And of venison they had a surfeit. The Indians taught them their rude science of cooking by inducing them into the mysteries of the clam-bake and the cooshooie cooshooie. Blessings of the latter which they bequeathed to their posterity.

During the revolution Thanksgiving Day was a national institution, but it ended with the general Thanksgiving for peace in 1784. In 1789 Washington, by request of Congress, recommended a day of Thanksgiving for the adoption of the Constitution. In 1815 President Madison, by request of Congress, recommended a Thanksgiving for peace. After the year 1817 Thanksgiving was regularly appointed by the Governors of New York, and its observance was mainly confined to New England. In 1855 Governor Johnson, of Virginia, suggested a day of Thanksgiving, but two years later Governor Wise, when asked to issue a proclamation, publicly declared, on the ground that he was not authorized to interfere in domestic religious matters. President Lincoln proclaimed for two consecutive years, 1863 and 1864, a general Thanksgiving, and since then he has been sustained by the action of succeeding Presidents, and the custom of long festivity has become a permanent one. The proclamation is issued annually by the President, and confirmed by the Governors of the different States and the day is fixed as the last Thursday in the month of November.

It is customary for the forenoon of Thanksgiving Day to be observed in a religious way. Churches hold service during this time, and the occasion for Thanksgiving is dwelt upon with a grateful spirit. The rest of the day is given

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